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Political.

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EXCITING SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS OF W. B. GLENN, OF YADKIN.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. GLENN AND FOOTE.

It would be utterly impossible to give anything like an accurate description of the exciting scenes in the House yesterday, occasioned by the resolutions of Mr. Glenn, of Yadkin, and the speeches of Messrs. Glenn and Foote, two of the most prominent Republicans of that body, dissolving their connection with the Republican party and promising allegiance hereafter to the great Conservative party of the State.

The House was called to order at the usual hour, and a solemn and impressive prayer delivered by the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian church; the journal of Saturday was read, after which Mr. Glenn, the able young representative from Yadkin county, rose in his seat and asked the privilege of introducing the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Republican party of the House of Representatives of the United States, disregarding the principles upon which our liberties were achieved, and overruling the sacred rights of the Anglo-Saxon race, has enacted a law whereby the two races in this country are compelled to associate on terms of perfect equality; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the result of this legislation will be to thoroughly and completely break down and demolish the manhood of North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, It is a duty which every man, irrespective of his color or his connection in life, owes to his country, his race and his family to condemn this reckless effort of the Republican party to perpetrate its power by the utter destruction of the white people of the South; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the General Assembly of North Carolina, do appeal to every man within the borders of our State, to protest against this unjust and ungenerous treatment of our people, and especially do we beseech our brothers of the white race, who have heretofore adhered to the Republican party, to sever their connection with the same, for the reason that in this hour of extreme peril to our manhood, mere questions of party pride or passion should be forever sunk in the great issue for the preservation of our morals, our social rights and our race.

During the reading of the resolutions by the Clerk, a death-like stillness pervaded the densely packed room, and at the conclusion the applause from the Democratic side, the galleries and lobbies was really terrific. As soon as order could be restored Mr. Glenn arose from his seat and approaching the main aisle, said: "Mr. Speaker," when the deafening applause was again resumed and continued for several minutes. The import of his resolutions and what would naturally follow, spread with lightning rapidity throughout the city, and the rush to the galleries, lobbies and even on the floor of the House, was of such a character, and created so much excitement that the Doorkeepers were called upon to preserve order. After much difficulty order was restored, and Mr. Glenn proceeded as follows:

MR. SPEAKER:—I am twenty-seven years of age. I was born and raised in the county of Yadkin, the county which I have the honor to represent on the floor of this House. When I look back, sir, to the days of my boyhood, what a throng of pleasant memories cluster around me—followed by the most sacred associations this life can ever bring. Beneath the sod of my native county, my ancestors are buried; and the dearest and the tenderest ties which bind me to this life and make me wish to live, have a place in the borders of my native land. The earliest friends of my life are there; the companions of my boyhood live there, and the highest boon I crave is, that when this heart ceases to beat, these lips to speak and these arms to move, my body may be buried by the hands of my neighbors, among whom and with whom I have grown, under the same sod that covers the remains of those so dear to me and so loved by me. Before I was old enough to participate in public affairs, our country was precipitated into the most sanguinary struggle that ever afflicted any nation; and the Southern people came out of that fight the most humiliated people God ever placed on this earth. When the question of severing our connection with the Federal Union was presented to my people, every man in Yadkin county except thirty-four voted to stand by the old flag—the flag of the Union; and during the long and bloody days which followed that event the voice of my people was still for peace and for the Union of our fathers. (Applause.) After the war, sir, we rejoined the Union in good faith. We were willing to do it, and sadly and sorrowfully we planted the ivy over the graves of those who had fallen in battle, smoothed the sod over their last resting places—buried in the same grave all animosities and all bitter recollections, and looked forward with hope to the restoration of fraternal feelings with the people of all sections of this great land.

I rallied to the old flag, have stood there since, and stand there now. (Applause.) The first public act of my life was to give in my adherence to the principles of the Republican party, honestly and sincerely believing that that party alone could restore peace, harmony and prosperity to this nation. Sir, I have no regrets for the past, for no man can truthfully say that I was actuated by any motive save that

of patriotic devotion to my State and country; and to any gentleman who may be inclined to reflect upon the course I am about to take, I will say that I am as good as you, for I love my race, I love the Anglo-Saxon race, and an honest desire to promote their interests has been as much the motive principle in my heart as in yours. I supported the reconstruction acts of Congress and the several amendments to the Constitution, because I thought they were right. I believed that the colored man was to live among us, Christianity, humanity and the policy demanded that he should have all the legal and political rights which we enjoyed. It will make him a better member of the community; will serve to quicken his better impulses; will cause him to seek an education, and enable him to study the same book from which God intended that all races, and all colors, and all nationalities should learn great truths and great principles. I cheerfully accord to the black man all these privileges. But with that, Mr. Speaker, I say he should be content. But, sir, instead of this what do we see? The Republican party of the North, aided by a few carpet-baggers in Congress from the South, not heeding the protests of some of the native white Republicans of the South, turning a deaf ear to all our entreaties, disregarding our feeling and wishes, have passed through the House, a bill which will enforce social equality among the races.

Sir, I have supported the Republican party, with my best energies and with whatever talent I possess, but when it comes to this, when my feelings and protestations, and of my constituents, and some of the native white Republicans of the South are entirely disregarded and trampled upon, my heart, my judgment, my love for my country, my love for my race, for my friends and my constituents and all who are near and dear to me, speak in thunder tones to me to halt, nor stir one step, one inch further in the support of any party which will thrust such an iniquitous measure upon us. (Continued applause.)

And, sir, I appeal to every white Republican throughout the border of our State, I appeal to every man in North Carolina from the mountains to the sea-shore, never, never to support any party or men who will vote such an iniquitous measure upon our land. (Applause.)

If this blow, Mr. Speaker, should fall only upon the men of the land, it would not be so hard to bear. We are made of sterner material and could stand it better.

But, sir, it aims at amalgamation, its object is to blot out all distinction between the races, it aims to obliterate the mark which the great writer has traced with the pencil of nature upon the brows of the two races. And then, sir, the effects of the bill strike most heavily upon that class of our people whom we should most zealously guard and protect. I mean the women of our State and country. (Loud applause.) It is for them, sir, that I stand here to-day and raise my voice in denunciation of any set of men who will thus trample under foot their tenderest feelings and most sacred rights. (Applause.)

Mr. Speaker, I stand here to-day, and in behalf of the mothers, and sisters, and daughters of this land, I appeal to every white man in this land never again to sustain any party should they thus lacerate our feelings, and disregard and disdain to notice our appeals. (Applause.) It is useless for me to discuss the provisions and effects of the Civil Rights Bill. It has been read from every stump in North Carolina, and its effects will be felt in the humblest and the highest dwellings in our land.

And now Mr. Speaker, I am answerable to but one people for my action here. I am answerable only to the constituency that sent me here. Since I have been a member of this General Assembly I have endeavored to carry out their wishes; and when a measure came before this Legislature, I have not enquired as to what party originated it; but my only enquiry has been as to whether it was right and to the interests of the people of the State. I am satisfied, Mr. Speaker, that my constituents will endorse my course in our past legislation—for duty has been the controlling principle which actuates me. I am further confident they will endorse me in the course I am now taking, for I told them in the canvass last August that I was honestly, sincerely and unalterably opposed to the Civil Rights Bill, and would do all in my power to defeat its passage. (Applause.) I further told them that if the measure was attempted to be forced upon us I would forever sever my connection with the Republican party. Believing me sincere in my pledges, they gave me the largest vote ever given any candidate in my county since the war. I stand here to-day to redeem those pledges, and my own heart and my knowledge of my constituents tell me that they will unanimously second me in the step I am now taking. (Applause.) And, now, Mr. Speaker, one word to the colored members on this floor, and to the colored men of North Carolina. It is not enmity towards you that prompts me to this course. I have none but the kindest feelings for the colored people, and the white people of the State are with me on that; but my desire to gratify the colored people cannot lead me to disregard the feelings and social rights of my own race. (Applause.) My connection with the Anglo-Saxon race is of a far more sacred character than that which binds me to your people. (Applause.) The Civil Rights Bill is the most unfortunate law that could be enacted for your race. See to it that none of your race abuse its privileges. It is unfortunate for you because it forces every man who loves his family and his blood to sever his political connections with you. I have defended your people in their rights from every stump in my native county, and I have stood up in the Courts of our State and defended men of your race without fee or reward of any kind; and one of the most pleasant victories of my life was when I defended and acquitted a man of your color, who was my playmate in our boyhood. I have kind feelings for your race, for gratitude calls for them. You have been free in the winter and shade in the summer for the white people of this country, and all the better impulses of their nature call upon them to defend you in your proper sphere and station; and we can never receive you on terms of social equality. You may call it foolish pride, you may call it groundless prejudice, but the

God who made us both placed it there, our subsequent education nurtured it, and all our nature, all our associations have implanted in us the principle that it is not proper, right or just that the Anglo-Saxon and African races should mingle together on terms of social equality. (Applause.)

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I know not what course others may take, I know not how my action may be viewed by the public, but, acting under the convictions of my own judgment and heart, and acting in accordance with the pledge I made to my constituents, I declare that, this measure being forced upon us, I will forever dissolve my connection with the Republican party, (applause) and ally myself with the great party that is now building up in the South and North, for the preservation of Constitutional government and the purity and salvation of the Anglo-Saxon race of our great land. (Great and prolonged applause.)

The delivery of Mr. Glenn throughout was cool, calm and deliberate, and notwithstanding the frequent bursts of applause he was greeted with, he evinced no excitement whatever, and his forcible feeling and impressive oratory won the admiration of foes and friends alike. He closed his speech amid the loudest demonstrations of applause that we have ever known in any assemblage. Mr. Staples, of Guilford, was the first to rush forward to grasp the hand of his life-long friend, who had now broken the only bar between them. Then came over in an excited group a host of Democrats, and the hand-shaking continued for several minutes.

Order being restored, Major J. H. Foote, of Wilkes, arose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I endorse all that has been said by my friend, Mr. Glenn." Here the excitement became more intense than ever, and the applause from every part of the House knew no bounds. Extreme Republicans assembled in squads of two and three in the lobbies, and seemed to caucus rapidly and incoherently.

The negroes looked wild and gazed on in amazement, seeming to say in their bewilderment, who and what next? To describe the scene on the floor at this juncture would be utterly impossible, and we will not attempt it.

Order was finally restored, and Major Foote proceeded. Said he:

MR. SPEAKER:—I read with mortification on Saturday morning last the telegrams announcing the passage of the Civil Rights bill in the lower House of Congress. I intended then to come into this House and express my feelings in regard to this matter, in condemnation of the action of Congress, but my friends thought it best, that as the bill had gone back to the Senate, it might be premature to take a decided position at this time. But, Mr. Speaker, as my friend from Yadkin, Mr. Glenn, has thought proper to introduce resolutions this morning expressing opposition to the recent action of Congress upon Civil Rights, I ask the indulgence of the House a few minutes that I may set myself right before the world on this grave question.

Raised, as I was in the old Whig doctrines, and a life-long opposition to the principles of the Democratic party, under the precepts of my father in the good old county of Iredell, where he still lives, as an exponent of the old Henry Clay doctrine, I allied myself at an early day with the Republican party, as in my opinion being the nearest akin to the one in which I had been educated. I have always been opposed to extremes in politics, adopting for my course that of moderation and forbearance. Sir, the large old county (Wilkes), which I have in part the honor to represent, with my noble colleague on my right (Col. Dula), has always been opposed to the principles of the old Democratic party. When the question was submitted to my people in 1861 for the purpose of calling a Convention, looking to secession, only 50 persons voted for that measure out of about 2,000 votes in my county. The principles of that old party have always been held dear by the people of that county. But, sir, in the last campaign, when it was charged by my opponents that we were in favor of the Civil Rights bill then before Congress, I stated on all occasions, on the hustings and in private, that I did not believe our friends of the North would force that abomination upon the people of the South—may, further, I stated that if they did, I could not, nor would not, give my support to the party that passed such an unfair and unrighteous restriction upon the white or Anglo-Saxon race. Mr. Speaker, I say so now, that if the Senate of the United States concur with the action of the House and this bill is made the law of the land, I would not be true to my constituents to co-operate with them longer.

The colored people of the South have always and have now my greatest sympathy, and this is one great reason why I should oppose the measure. It can do me no good, it may do them great harm. Raised up with that race from childhood, kind as they have always been to me in every emergency, I regret from my heart that any conflict should arise which would result in serious injury to them, and for which they are not responsible.

But I regard further legislation in that direction may yet destroy those kind and innocent people, and for this reason alone I speak as I do this morning. Mr. Speaker, some of my friends may condemn my course as too hasty on this great and vital question, but to be consistent with my course since I have had anything to do in political life I could not remain silent upon a question that involves the salvation of the great American people. I would be a coward not to express the serious convictions of a heart that yearns for the prosperity and happiness of my people regardless of color. Then, sir, I repeat that I know not what course my friends may take, but I speak for myself, and a noble, honest, mountain constitution, when I say in terms not to be mistaken, in the language of one of our greatest statesmen, "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish." I sever my connection with any party that forces such objectionable and destructive restriction upon the people of the South.

While Maj. Foote was speaking, the Senate in an entire body crowded into the densely packed hall and were silent listeners to the able and well delivered address. He was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause, but as he proceeded with his remarks a death-like stillness pervaded the hall. When he concluded, the hand shaking was resumed,

and such a scene we fear it will never be our good pleasure to look on again. To give a faint idea, we will say that it was more like unto an old-fashioned campmeeting scene than anything we ever saw.

The Speaker, by the most herculean efforts, finally secured order, when Moore, colored, took the floor to reply to the resolution, but the point of order being raised that the resolutions were not before the House, he was ruled down and thus the scene closed.

Mr. Dula moved a suspension of the rules in order to make the resolutions the special order for Friday next, at which time it is thought all white representatives, representing white constituencies will follow the example of these two patriotic gentlemen. We hear it stated that all the Western Republican members have already determined to act with their leaders, except Mr. Candler, of Buncombe, who is as yet undecided. But we believe that he has the manliness to come out and plant himself squarely upon a white man's basis.

Scenes in Congress.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Observer gives the following sketches of scenes in Congress, under date of February 4th:

THE SCENES IN THE HOUSE during the debate on the Civil Rights bill have been, during yesterday and to-day, of an extraordinarily exciting nature. Beant Butler opened the hall yesterday, and in the course of his remarks spoke of the majority of the Southern people as thieves and murderers. Upon this, Mr. McLane of Texas, an ardent Southerner arose and exclaimed: "The gentleman from Massachusetts, has called the Southern people thieves and murderers. All I have got to say is that he is the only murderer I know on this floor." Butler did not hear the remark at the time, but his attention was subsequently called to it, and he arose with a sort of a snort and said that the day was passed when such ruffianly and ungentlemanly words would frighten anybody. McLane throwing up his hands, derisively said: "If that is the way all you Yankees got out of a fight, I wish you had sons who would fight in vindication of your race slander." Some one asked that the words of McLane be taken down, when

SAM RANDALL AROSE.

and objected on the ground that motions had intervened since the words had been spoken.—Randall is a trump, and has shown more physical force, parliamentary knowledge and indomitable pluck, than any man on the floor.

Mr. Randall's point in this case, was well taken, but in their own arbitrary way the Radicals proceeded to take down the words of Mr. McLane. That gentleman arose and said that if Mr. Butler had been misunderstood by him he would retract, but if he had not been, he would reiterate what he had said; that Butler was the only murderer he knew on the floor, as he had hung a man in New Orleans. "Oh," said the snorting Beant, "if the gentleman alludes to a man named Dula, a man now living, so far from being offended, I glory in it." The trouble has been that I have not hung more."

[Applause and hisses.]

Randall, "Oh, let him go on! That don't amount to shucks."

The question having been preferred as to the nature of the language uttered on both sides, Butler owned that he had said that a minority of the Southern people were thieves and murderers. In this

BUTLER LIED, as I am willing to swear, for I heard him plainly from the reporter's gallery. When he made the false statement, there was quite a rush towards the Clerk's desk, and things for a time looked quite squally. Dr. Witt, of New York, shook his finger in Butler's face and said, "You did say a majority of the Southern people were thieves, and there is no use in trying to deny it."

An Alabama "Scallawag" (whose name could not be learned), said loud enough to be plainly heard in the reporter's gallery, "G-d d-n it—let's have a fight with that—Democrat, anyhow!" Some show was made to satisfy him, but he subsided, and in this manner his presence as well as his name best. Butler then yielded the floor to Lynch (negro) of Mississippi.

THE EVENT OF THURSDAY.

Was the speech of Jno. Young Brown, of Kentucky. He said that the people of the South were lying in helplessness and distress, they were being subjugated by bayonets, and recently one of the Federal Generals had entered a State Legislative body and driven out its members as Cromwell had driven out the members of the English House of Commons. Their Radical General had sent a telegram to the world denouncing the Louisianians as Bandit thieves and murderers. This had been reported by the clergymen, Jews and Gentile, and the Southern business men who had settled in New Orleans, and a committee of this House had

NAILED THE SLANDER TO THE COUNTER.

Mr. Brown, who is one of the youngest members of the House, and who was elected to Congress in 1869 before he was old enough to take his seat and had to wait six weeks before he reached the constitutional age, then proceeded amid breathless silence to make one of the most scathing denunciations ever uttered on the floor of the House. Said he: "What should be said if the accusation of the Southern people should come from one who is Southern in his own home from respectable society, whose name is synonymous with falsehood, who is the champion and has been on all occasions of fraud, who is the apologist of thieves, who is such a prodigy of vice and meanness that to describe him, imagination would sicken and invective would exhaust itself. In Scotland years ago there was a man whose trade was murder and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He likens his name to his crime and to-day throughout the world it is known as Barking."

THE SPEAKER.—Does the Chair understand the gentleman to be referring in this language to a member of the House?

MR. BROWN.—"No sir, I am describing an individual who is in my mind's eye."

THE SPEAKER.—The Chair understood the gentleman to refer to a member of the House. MR. BROWN.—"No sir," I call no names.—This man's name was likened to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as

Barking. If I was to desire to express all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidden in morals, infamous in politics, I should call it Buttermilk."

Great sensation followed, and the Speaker accused the gentleman of having acted in bad faith. Hale of New York demanded that the words be taken down. This was done and a resolution of censure was offered by Hale.—Daves offered a resolution of expulsion which was loudly applauded by the colored hearers. A lively scene ensued and after much debate the previous question was called and carried, and the resolution of Mr. Hale was adopted: ayes, 161; noes, 79. Mr. Brown was brought to the bar of the House and censured by the Speaker. He replied that he had not intended to act in bad faith in his answer to the Speaker, and (looking straight at Butler) he certainly meant no disrespect to the House.

Row in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

A Harrisburg dispatch says: In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Tuesday last, Mr. Talley, Democrat, of Delaware county, made a motion to refer a petition of citizens of Lancaster city, contesting the seat of D. P. Rosenciller, a Republican, to the committee of the judiciary. The Republicans raised a point of order that the petition was not properly before the house, that body not having been legally organized when the petition was originally introduced. Speaker Patterson decided against the Republicans, when an appeal was taken, and his decision was sustained by a large majority. Mr. Wolfe, Republican, of Union county, then raised a further point of order, that it required two-thirds of those present to take up the petition under a suspension of the rules. The speaker rendered an adverse decision, and entertained a motion to adjourn. Wolfe sprang to his feet and insisted that he had a right to be heard on this point. The speaker declared him out of order, as no appeal had been taken from his decision, and a motion to adjourn was not debatable. Wolfe insisted that he was not out of order; when the speaker commanded him to take his seat; Wolfe refusing to obey, he called into requisition the services of the sergeant-at-arms, who proceeded to execute the order of the chair. The Republicans hissed the proceeding, and the Democrats applauded it; Wolfe continued yelling at the top of his voice until the sergeant-at-arms seized him. The hall of the House presented a scene of indescribable confusion, and the Republican members rushed to the defence of their colleague and wrestled him from the hands of the sergeant-at-arms. In the midst of the confusion the speaker adjourned the House. During the melee pistols were drawn and for a time it was feared that blood would be shed. Where was Phil Sheridan?

The Financial Condition of the North Carolina Railroad.

In response to a request on the part of the Senate, Gov. Bragg sent in the following special message in relation to the affairs of the North Carolina Railroad:

RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 29, 1875.

To the President and Senate of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution passed by the Senate requesting me to furnish certain information in relation to the financial affairs of the North Carolina Railroad, and in compliance with said request, I transmit herewith information as I have been able to obtain concerning the subject matter of the resolution.

The whole number of State Bonds issued for construction of the North Carolina Railroad, under the act of 1848-49, chapter 82, and the act of 1854-55, chapter 32, par value of \$1,000 each, 3,000. The number of said Bonds taken up in exchange for stock formerly owned by State in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, &c., 206.

Leaving whole number of North Carolina Construction bonds outstanding, 2,794. Par value of \$1,000 each, 2,794,000.

Whole number of North Carolina Railroad bonds proved in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of North Carolina, in the suit of Anthony H. Swazy for self and others against the North Carolina Railroad Company, D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, and others, 1827, making \$1,927,000.

Whole number of past due coupons of said bonds proved up to and including those due October 1st, 1874, 25,682, \$770,490.

Of this there has been ordered to be paid under decrees of the Court, made in the above named suit, at several times, (about) \$223,000.

Leaving balance of coupons still due and proved of \$246,490.

Interest is claimed on these coupons by the holders, and if allowed, will amount to between \$175,000 and \$180,000.

Balance of bonds outstanding and not proved 967, making \$967,000.

Estimated coupons past due on these bonds 11,504, making \$345,120.

In addition to balance of coupons on proved bonds now due and unpaid to-wit: \$246,490.

The coupons on these bonds falling due January 1, and April 1, 1875, will amount to \$51,810.

Total of coupons on proved bonds due on or before April 1, 1875, \$501,300.

I have not yet seen any satisfactory reason to change the opinion expressed in my regular message in regard to this matter, as follows: "The sum necessary to be raised by the present General Assembly to pay the past due interest on the construction bonds, and thus save the stock of the State from sale under the decree of the United States Circuit Court, will probably amount to more than \$200,000."

I entertain this opinion from information derived from Hon. W. A. Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad, J. A. McCauley, Treasurer of said road, and Joseph B. Batchelor, Esq., the Commissioner to ascertain the amount of interest past due and unpaid in the Swazy suit.

The North Carolina Railroad has already paid three million nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$3,960,000) in dividends, and reducing the dividends in Confederate currency to six per cent, this road has paid two millions four hundred and forty thousand dollars. \$2,440,000. This valuable and important road ought not to be lost to the State.

It gives encouragement to labor and enterprise, and increases our taxable wealth. It tends to the promotion of trade and commerce, and it is of great public benefit and utility. Judging from the past prosperity and future prospects of this road, it is reasonable to expect that it will be able to pay at least six per cent. dividends on its capital stock.

"The rent of the North Carolina Railroad, \$200,000, has been paid punctually by the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, according to the terms of the lease made by said Company, September, 11, 1871.

I respectfully and earnestly recommend the General Assembly to preserve and protect the State's interest in this road.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

C. H. BROGDEN,
Governor.

Special Tax Bonds Not Good.

Judge Henry, while holding a recent term of Wake Superior Court, decided that the six millions of Special Tax Bonds issued by the Legislature of 1868-69, to the Western North Carolina Railroad, are invalid and that the State is not responsible for them. The Act making the appropriation he declares unconstitutional and void.

The case just decided by Judge Henry is thus stated by the Raleigh papers:

"John C. Blake vs. Wm. F. Askew—an action brought to recover damages because the defendant refused to receive a Special Tax bond which the plaintiff had tendered him under a contract to deliver a good State bond. The defendant claimed that the Special Tax bonds were not valid and binding on the State.

The Judge made two points: first, whether the Western Division of the North Carolina railroad was an unfinished road in which the State had no interest at the time of the adoption of the present Constitution; and second, whether a State stands on the same footing with individuals in regard to the acts of her agents, and is she stopped from denying the validity of her acts. Judge Henry says the road was unfinished only in the sense that it had never been begun. He declares that "it was separate and distinct from the Western North Carolina Railroad," managing its affairs in its own way, and deriving its power from the same authority equal to it in dignity and more powerful in resources; and in it the State could not have had any direct pecuniary interest." Therefore he concludes that the Legislature had no grant of power to pledge to such road the credit and faith of the State in aid.

On the second head the Judge is equally emphatic in negation. He says that a State cannot repudiate its debts contracted by agents acting in accordance with the instructions given, but if the agent does an unauthorized act the State is not responsible. His words are: "There is the difference between individuals and the government; the former are liable to the extent of the power they have apparently given their agents, while the government is liable only to the extent of the power it has actually given to its officers."

In this decision Judge Henry clothes in the language of the law the common sentiment of North Carolinians. They have decided for themselves that the Special Tax bonds were conceived in ignominy and brought forth in sin. A high court pronounces in certain language that the people's previous decision was in accordance with the right and law of the case.

American Woodlands.

In discussing the distribution of American woodlands, Professor Brewer said that though Maine is the greatest source of pine and spruce lumber, the hard wood species predominates in that State. The wooden era of New England is not diminishing, but the amount of sawed lumber is lessening—an indication that the trees are cut younger. In the Middle States the wooded area is sensibly and rapidly becoming smaller. The New England and Middle States furnish hard wood trees; in the southeastern States, from Virginia to Florida, is a belt of timber which supplies the hard and yellow pine; and the northwestern region contains immense areas of common pine. From the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean stretches a treeless area three hundred miles wide in its narrowest part, and eight hundred and fifty miles wide on our northern boundary. West of this region is the narrow wooded Rocky Mountain region, and west of this is the barren region of the Great Basin. On the Pacific coast are some of the noblest forest regions of the world, and official Government reports say that the forests, in some parts of Washington Territory are heavy enough to cover the entire surface with cord wood ten feet in height.—The Galaxy.

Andrew Johnson's Place of Nativity.

Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States and recently elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee, was born in Raleigh December 29, 1808, and from the age of ten until the autumn of 1824 was the apprentice of a tailor in Raleigh. In 1826 he settled in Greenville, Tenn., and worked at his trade. He was elected Alderman in 1828, 1829 and 1830, Mayor 1831, 1832 and 1833, member of the Legislature 1835 and 1839, and Presidential elector in 1840. He was elected to the State Senate in 1841, and sat in Congress from 1843 to 1853. From 1853 to 1857 he was Governor of Tennessee, and United States Senator from 1857 to 1863. He was nominated for Vice-President by the Baltimore Convention in 1864, and on the assassination of President Lincoln succeeded him in the Presidential chair.

The editor of the American has conversed with the old lady, then young, who occupied a tenement-house in Raleigh, with Andy's father, and who fried the bacon and baked the pone that Andy crammed into his wallet, when he departed for Tennessee, unknown to his parents. She endeavored to dissuade him not to depart in that manner, but Andy said he desired to seek his luck in the "far west," and off he went. Such is life.—Statesville American.

Six colored persons confined in the Wilmington jail, made their escape by cutting through the flooring.

Poetry.

THE TWO TRAVELLERS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

"Twas evening and before my eyes,
There lay a landscape gray and dim,
Fields faintly seen and twilight skies,
And clouds that hid the horizon's brim.

I saw—or was it that I dreamed?
A waking dream—I cannot say;
For every shape as real seemed
As those that meet my eye to-day.

Through leafless shrubs the cold wind hissed;
The air was thick with falling snow;
And onward through the frozen mist,
I saw a weary traveller go.

Driven o'er that landscape bare and bleak,
Before the whirling gusts of air,
The snow-flakes smote his withered cheek,
And gathered on his silver hair.

Yet on he fared through blinding snows,
And murmuring to himself, he said:
"The night is near, the darkness grows,
And higher rise the drifts I tread."

"Deep, deep each autumn flower they hide;
Each tuft of green they whirl from sight;
And they who journeyed by my side
Are lost in the surrounding night."

"I loved them; oh, no words can tell
The love that to my friends I bore;
We parted with the sad farewell
Of those who part to meet no more."

"And I who face this bitter wind,
And o'er these snowy hillsides creep,
Must end my journey soon and find
A frosted couch, a frozen sleep."

As thus he spoke a thrill of pain
Shot to my heart; I closed my eyes,
And when I opened them again
I started with a glad surprise.

"Twas evening still, and in the west
A flush of glowing crimson lay;
I saw the mowrow there and blest
That promise of a glorious day."

The waters in their glassy sleep,
Shone with the hues that tinged the sky,
And rugged cliff and barren steep
Gleamed with a brightness from on high.

And one was there whose journey lay
Into the slowly gathering night;
With steady step he held his way
O'er shadowy yale and gleaming height.

I marked his firm though weary tread,
The lifted eye and brow serene,
And saw no shade of doubt or dread
Pass o'er that traveller's placid mien.

And others came, their journey o'er,
And bade good night with words of cheer;
"To-morrow we shall meet once more;
'Tis but the night that parts us here."

"And I," he said, "shall sleep ere long—
These fading gleams will soon be gone—
Shall sleep, to rise refreshed and strong,
In the bright day that yet shall dawn."

I heard: I watched him as he went,
A lessening form, until the light
Of evening from the firmament
Had passed, and he was lost to sight.

Agricultural.

The Walking Cultivator.

There are many farmers in North Carolina, especially in the Eastern part of the State, who would find it profitable to use the Walking Cultivator in ploughing corn and perhaps cotton. It is my belief that this improvement is of greater value to the farmers of the west than any machine invented for the farm. I can give sound substantial reasons for this opinion but will not stop to do so here. The prairie farmers of Missouri use all the most improved machinery. Reapers, Mowers, Corn Planters, (drawn by two horses,) Horse Hay-Rakes, &c. But I think the walking cultivator yields the greatest actual profit of any one of them.

1. They are drawn by two horses, which walk on each side of the row of corn, as in the sulky cultivator.

2. The wheels are about three feet high and the axle bent upward so that it will pass over the corn till it is four feet high.

3. The ploughman walks behind and guides the shovels, which are four in number, two on each side of the corn.

4. One hand ploughs as many acres in a day as he goes over when laying off for planting in the spring—from 8 to 12 acres.

5. For every two horses on the farm the wages and board of one hand is amounting to probably \$30.

6. The cost of the machine is only about half that of the sulky cultivator, say \$50 to \$55 cheaper.

7. They can be used in any ordinary farm land except very steep hill sides, if the land be clear of roots and stumps.

8. Any farmer who has 25 acres of free roots and stumps and rocks can save enough in one season to pay for the cultivator.

9. They are much lighter draft than the sulky cultivator, and will last many years.

10. The sulky cultivator would have been more extensively used in North Carolina if it were not that men are afraid of being laughed at for riding on them. No fog can object to the walking cultivator on this account.

11. Try it.
Liberty, Mo. A. J. EMERSON.

Space in Planting Corn.

There is more or less disagreement as to the distance corn should be planted apart, and the number of stalks in a hill. Good crops are realized from three and a half foot planting, one or two stalks to the hill, according to the strength of the soil. Better has been grown with the rows four feet apart, two stalks to a hill, the wide space between hills giving a chance for the fresh air to circulate. A growth of corn was not long since attempted, where the space between the hills was but half that of the last mentioned. The soil was black, highly manured, and supposed to be specially favorable to corn. There resulted an immense growth of stalks—three or four grains of corn having been dropped in each hill—but no corn, although it was the intention of the owner, confidently expressed to astonish his near neighbors with what he could do in raising corn. The astonishment was all his own. It was a failure, save in the amount of fodder it made. The truth is, in the Carolinas and Georgia, we are apt to plant our corn too thick, especially on this soil. In well-fertilized and thoroughly-prepared soils, failures from planting too thick would be less frequent than they are.

REMEMBER

THAT A MAN CAN
SAVE THE AMOUNT OF HIS TAXES
EVERY YEAR BY BUYING HIS GOODS OF THE RIGHT
HOUSES AT RIGHT PRICES.

PATTERSON & CO.,

Are demonstrating daily the beneficial effects to their customers of buying Goods FOR CASH ONLY, from leading Manufacturers and Jobbers at the North and offering them for sale

ONLY FOR CASH OR BARTER.

In this way we are enabled to get the benefit of the lowest prices in our purchases, and as we get our pay in hand—ready money or produce—we are content to work for short profits. This prevents, too, any distinction being made between customers—the money of the poor man being just as good as the money of the rich man.

We have never had so fine and full a stock of goods as we are now offering for sale, and prices have never been so low since the war. We keep constantly on hand (by replenishing as fast we sell) very complete assortments of HARDWARE, for mechanics and farmers. HARDWARE, for saddlers and coachmakers. Iron, Steel and Nails. Groceries of all kinds. Drugs, Paints and Dye Stuffs. Leather, Salt, Grindstones, Provisions, Woodware, Rope, Crockery and Glassware. Umbrellas, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Trunks, Bed and Travelling Blankets, Table Covers. Men's, Boys' and Children's Shoes, made to our order and warranted to be the best. Men's and Boy's Boots, Hats and Caps in great variety. Fancy articles in great variety. Buggy and Wagon Whips, Musical Instruments.

Both
DRY GOODS of all kinds, Woolen & Cotton,

Including a full line of FRIES' GOODS.

A large assortment of NOTIONS,

SHAWLS of all patterns and prices,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS in elegant styles,

Unsurpassed by any house in this section of the State in quality, beauty of texture, and cheapness in price.

This is only a general summary of our stock. Many desirable articles are not mentioned for want of space. Prices of most goods are reduced, and we intend to keep as low as the lowest. We do not expect to make a fortune at selling goods, but we hope for a decent living, by building up an establishment where, at all times, "The best goods can be bought for the least money."

We invite a visit from all persons wishing to invest their surplus cash to the best advantage.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1874.

45-tf.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

And the way to preserve and maintain that economy is to know
WHEN AND WHERE
to make judicious outlays in the selection and purchase of Goods.

WE PROPOSE TO GIVE THE FOLLOWING ADVICE GRATUITOUS, OR
FREE GRATIS AND FOR NOTHING.

It Has Become a Well Established Fact that by Going to

R. A. WOMMACK & CO'S

to buy your Goods, you can and will save money; and
MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

WE have now the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF GOODS in this section of country, which have been carefully selected, and will be sold at

Startlingly Low Prices!

We have a large stock of PRINTS of all sorts and prices, Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS, FLANNELS of all kinds, grades and colors, White and Black ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, LINSEYS, a large lot of SHAWLS, of all sizes, colors and prices, &c., &c. Also

MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR OF ALL KINDS.

Hats and Caps in Great Variety.

Notions without end.—Collars, Shirts, Soap, Suspenders, Hoops, Brushes, Buttons, Tapes, Paper, Envelopes, Memorandum Books, Table Oil Cloths, Umbrellas.

FRIES' JEANS of all Grades, also their Yarns and Sheet-
ing and Cotton Batting at Factory prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

a splendid assortment, for Men, Women, Boys, Girls and Children.

Paints, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Patent Medicines, Powder, Lead, Shot, single and double-barrelled Guns, &c., &c. The largest stock of

Crockery and Glass Ware

ever brought to this country by one firm. Also a full line of KEROSENE OIL, LAMPS, BURNERS and WICKS.

Sole Leather, and Strupe & Son's Upper Leather.

COFFEE, WHITE AND BROWN SUGARS, TEA, CHOCOLATE, MOLASSES, COAL OIL MACHINE OIL, &c., &c.

We are not in the habit of doing any tall blowing, but when we have any very important matter to communicate we would be derelict in our duty to the public and ourselves in withholding the same, and therefore we have to proclaim that in

HARDWARE WE CAN'T BE BEAT.

We know whereof we speak, and we mean what we say.

CARPENTERS can with us find the best and cheapest assortment of all kinds of tools they need: Planes of all kinds, Hammers, Hatchets, Hand and Temon Saws, Drawing Knives, Braces and Bits, Augers, Gimbls, Compasses, Levels, Tape Measures, Squares, Files, Screw Drivers, Plane, Saw and Auger Handles, &c., &c., and

BUILDERS can be furnished with all sorts of BUILDING HARDWARE, Nails, Glass, Locks, Latches, Hinges, Pulleys, Screws, Bolts, Paints, &c., at prices that defy competition.

and FARMERS with Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoos, Horse and Mule Shoes, Seythles, Traces, Collars, Hames, Ploughs and Plough Points, Fire Iron, &c., Coffee Mills, Sausage Grinders, Steelyards, Spring Balances, Steel Traps, Mouse and Rat Traps, Fire Dogs, Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Ovens, Spiders, Extra Lids, Wood Saws, Curry Combs, Lanterns, Chairs, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets.

CARRIAGE MAKERS with Spokes, Felloes, Rims, Shafts, Whiffle Trees, Turned Sticks, Oil Cloth, &c.

We will barter for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, such as FRUIT, CORN, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, FLOUR, PLANK, RAGS, FEATHERS, BEESWAX, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, TALLOW, &c., &c.

We likewise deem this an appropriate time and place to express our gratitude to our many friends and customers who have favored us with their patronage. They have evinced their sound judgment and discretion in coming to us for good bargains, and we hope they always went away satisfied and well pleased and will come again and often, and we promise our best endeavors to please them and deserve their patronage.

Respectfully,

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, N. C., November 3, 1874.

POND'S EXTRACT

CURES
Neuralgia, Piles, Headache,
Diarrhoea, Bolls, Soreness,
Lanciness, Darius, Sprains,
Toothache, Scalds, Wounds,
Sore Throat, Ulcers, Bruises,
Rheumatism, Hemorrhages,
&c.

POND'S EXTRACT

CURED BY

NURSERY AGENCY.

Very Choice Trees and Plants.

HAVING TAKEN THE AGENCY FOR Mr. G. S. Bellis' extensive "Butterwood Nursery," located at Littleton, in this State, I am now prepared to fill orders for TREES and PLANTS of the choicest and most desirable varieties, and on the most satisfactory terms.

I would call special attention to the new and very early varieties of PEACHES—The BEATRICE, Louise and Rivers—all ripening ahead of Hale. These have now been thoroughly tested in this country, and have obtained the commendation of all who have seen them.

Mr. Bellis commenced packing his Beatrice, last year, (from 5,000 trees) on the 5th of June, shipped them to New York, where they all arrived in perfect order, and sold for \$3 to \$8 per bushel crate. Here they will ripen from the 12th to the 20th of June.

Prices of Beatrice, Louise and Rivers \$4 per doz and \$30 per 100. Other varieties, as per Catalogue.

I would also direct attention to the NEWMAN SEASLING STRAWBERRY of Southern origin, well known and very highly esteemed for a number of years, but until recently, closely held in private hands. This berry is large, of finer flavor than Wilson's and two weeks earlier, remaining in bearing for nearly three months, and is perfectly adapted to our soil and climate. It is a remarkably firm and solid berry.

Prices of Plants—50 cents per doz; \$3.50 per 100; \$30 per 1000.

A large stock of PURE WILSON'S ALBANY on hand. Plants very fine. Send for Catalogue.
E. W. LINEBACK.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 5, 1874.

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY GOODS.

Unusual Attractions

—AT—

MRS. DOUTHIT'S

Millinery Store.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter

HATS AND BONNETS,

Sashes and Ribbons,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,

LACES AND FIMBRIATIONS,

RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of

LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumes and Extracts and many other articles in my line.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public in the future.

Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 8, 1874.

FANCY

GOODS & TOYS.

THE finest assortment of FANCY GOODS and TOYS in town at

F. W. Meller's Bazaar,

now on hand and still more coming, such as

CHINA, GLASS, PARIAN, MARBLE, &c.

as well as a good assortment of DOLLS, COMMON TOYS, &c., for the little folks.

Also all kinds of CONFECTIONERY such as fresh, plain and fancy

CANDIES, CAKES,

ORANGES, LEMONS,

BANANAS, FIGS,

RAISINS, DATES,

CURRANTS, CITRUS, and

all kinds of FRESH NUTS.

Thankful for the patronage bestowed by a generous public, I hope, by a close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Remember, our establishment is headquarters for FANCY GOODS, TOYS and CONFECTIONS.

F. W. MELLER.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC

BURIAL CASES.

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE

MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS.

AND ARE ENAMELED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE

ROSEWOOD FINISH

When properly erected, the remains of the deceased are free from immersion of water or depredations of vermin, and may, without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation of those who have used them, are necessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

Our common grades of shoes are adapted to the wants of all classes of laboring men. Heavy

Boots, Double and Single Sole, Plough-shoes, Alabama Ties, &c., &c. We cannot enumerate all that we have, but beg that you will all come and examine our stock whether with a view to purchasing or not.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

W. M. RAYMOND MFG. COMPANY,

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY

PATTERSON & CO,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Largest Stock Kept in the County.
SALEM, N. C.
Feb. 12, 1874-tf.

THOS. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

AHEAD OF ALL

COMPETITION!

M. H. LANGFELD,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WOULD respectfully return to his numerous customers grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, and announces that his Stock is now full and complete in all kinds of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

COMPRISING VERY FULL ASSORTMENTS OF

General Merchandise,

BEING

THE BEST,

THE LARGEST,

THE MOST VARIED,

And the CHEAPEST STOCK OF GOODS ever brought to this market.

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

GENTS' GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

and ANYTHING ELSE WANTED, to which we invite the attention of all.

My facilities for Jobbing are unsurpassed, and I invite

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

To call and inspect my stock and prices.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.

SEATON GALES, Secretary. FULAKI COWIER, Supervisor

Dec. 10.

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

NEW SHOE STORE.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.

Corner of Main and New Shallowford Street.

SALEM, N. C.

WE have just received a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we propose to sell very low for CASH. Our stock consists of a splendid assortment of

LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'

GLOVE, PRINCE, CARACOA, KID and SKEG

LACED, BUTTON and CONGRESS BOOTS of latest styles and most elaborate finish

These we have of every variety and quality to suit the fancy and purse of all customers.

We would especially invite the attention of the young gentlemen to our stock of handsome goods—BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS TIES, PRINCE ALBERTS, PRINCE ARTHURS, &c. These we have made to order and of different widths, so that no one need think that they cannot get a fit at the New Shoe Store.

Our common grades of shoes are adapted to the wants of all classes of laboring men. Heavy Boots, Double and Single Sole, Plough-shoes, Alabama Ties, &c., &c. We cannot enumerate all that we have, but beg that you will all come and examine our stock whether with a view to purchasing or not.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.